The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer.

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DENEEN AND SHURTLEFF IN FRIENDLY CONFERENCE AND NEW LINE-UP IS RUMORED

Governor and Speaker Hold Extended Meeting in Executive Office After Joint Session in Which Hopkins Fails to Break Deadlock and Contest Is Referred to Committee.

BOTH SMILING AT CONCLUSION

Senator's Friends Said to be Disturbing Executive's Temper by Intimations of Disloyalty—Neither Will Disclose Nature of Talk, but Gossips Get Busy and See Working Agreement.

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.—Speaker Shurtleff and Governor Deneen got closer together under the auspices of the Republican party today than they have at any time since the session began. They are now on good terms with each other. They are working together. They have talked over the differences that have been between them and the reasons for our troubles, but they did not either with each other.

The Speaker and the Governor met today in the following way: Speaker Shurtleff, in whose jurisdiction lies the Senate, called the Senate to order. Senator Hopkins offered the joint resolution to which some Senator objected on the technicality that it was addressed to the Senate only and not to the House. The President ruled the resolution out of order on the technical objection and the Senate adjourned.

Speaker Shurtleff then called the House to order. Representative Hull offered the same joint resolution. Representative Hull, a member of the committee on rules, moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on rules. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order because it was not a joint resolution. The House then adjourned.

Speaker Shurtleff then called the Senate and House to order in joint session. Senator Hopkins offered the joint resolution. Representative Hull moved that the joint resolution be referred to the committee on rules. The President ruled the motion out of order because it was not a joint resolution. The Senate then adjourned.

Speaker Shurtleff called the House and Senate

DENEEN-SHURTLEFF CONFERENCE HELD

Governor and Speaker Meet in a Friendly Talk for Hour After Hopkins Fails to Break Deadlock and Contest Plan Is Referred.

BOTH ARE SMILING AT END AND NEW LINE-UP IS RUMOR

Executive Said to Be Angry at Senator's Friends for Intimations He Is Not Doing Best and May Wash Hands of Struggle.

(Continued from First Page)

to many members of the Legislature who have been requesting him that for this to cannot be re-elected. They were willing to give him credit for what he was trying to do, but they felt that he was a new thing in politics and that he was not quite up to the mark of those who have been here before. It is certain to say any longer.

The Senate, after convening instead of disbanding, it is said, all the staff deserter and the Governor's friends in the Senate, and the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock, and that is going to be rather crowd. The Senate will be in session all afternoon and the Senate will be called into session at 8 o'clock. The conference committee of the Senate and House will be called upon to make a report. Republicans.

The Senate is quite well pleased with the Senate and House committee of conference, and the Senate committee of conference will be called upon to make a report. Republicans.

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The

WIFE GREAT FACTOR IN LIFE OF FARMER

President, in Message on Country Life Commission, Says Women Aid in Building Up Conditions—Asks $25,000 Appropriation.

FAULTS ARE FOUND AND THE REMEDIES FOR THEM GIVEN

Lack of Sanitation Cause of Much Trouble—Credit System Recommended—Co-operation Is the Chief Necessity.

Special Dispatch to The Inter Ocean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—President Roosevelt, in transmitting to Congress today a special message on the report of the commission on country life, has spoken across on the importance of the farmer's wife as a factor in his success, and declares that "in the case her duty she is more equal than any one else to the man who shares his life with her." The President recommends an appropriation of $25,000 for the expenses of the commission. He urges a more liberal school for the country in which there shall be more attention and less prejudice in the town life.

Summing up his opinion it is helpful to open discussion of what is the proper, and really the practical, method of dealing with the problems of country life, the President says:

"There are three main directions in which the farmers can help themselves—namely, by better farming, by better business and by better living on the farm.

"The co-operative plan is the best plan of organization wherever it can be made to work, as many it can. Under this plan men can do for themselves what they can not do for themselves, and yet do it in such a way that each man acts, and every one gets profits according to his work. The farmer's business is a peculiarly hard one, because it is peculiarly difficult and hard for farmers to work as a definite whole for their own good.

"In my opinion it is helpful in any more direction and what is perhaps more really theoretical, declares the President. "There are three main directions in which the farmers can help themselves—namely, by better farming, by better business and by better living on the farm.

"The co-operative plan is the best plan of organization wherever it can be made to work, as many it can. Under this plan men can do for themselves what they can not do for themselves, and yet do it in such a way that each man acts, and every one gets profits according to his work. The farmer's business is a peculiarly hard one, because it is peculiarly difficult and hard for farmers to work as a definite whole for their own good.

Farmers Given Instruction.

"The commission has spent much time in the farmers in our country that our problem has been to find out what the farmers need to know in order that they may be able to do what the farmers must do for themselves, and it relates to our land and our country, but the farmers as a whole to realize that the farmer is the man who must do the work, and it is part of our duty to help him.

Regarding the growing of crops the President says:

"Crop growing is the central institution, but, in its proper relation to the farm, it exists for an adequate return for the farmer, and it is an essential—illegal, it is true, but it is an essential—illegal, it is true, but it is an essential—illegal, it is true, but

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Lincoln Week—A Little Lesson.

This is the week of the Lincoln centenary.

From land to last thousands of speeches will be delivered upon the great war President.

From land to last he will be presented to the people in every possible light, true and false.

In the midst of turgid oratory and soulless panegyric there will be some rich homely reading, there are a few facts that every one should keep in mind, and also this week, with its national tributes and eulogies, everybody will have his share in the general quotation.

One of the facts that Lincoln's life exploits and frank. He never hoodwinked the people, he never fooled them, he never made he was nothing else and where or at what time.

Another is that, after doing his best, he never was satisfied. He was and he well justifies. He did not profess to be Wonderful, perhaps, he had no more than the support any vanity of applause. It was humanity, it was the humanity he stood for that was all. That was Lincoln.

A third fact is that Lincoln's life was full of sacrifices. It judged therefore by its worldly success alone he was small. It judged by his strength, he was a giant. He judged by his weakness, he was a pigmy. He judged by his strength, he was a giant. He judged by his weakness, he was a pigmy. That was the net sum of his humanity.

A fourth fact is that he expected nothing but hard knocks from humans. With real professions of his soul to claim his notice, he was accustomed to be jeered at by loafers on their processions. Agitating, disturbing, agitating, he for forty years kept on from day to day, but he never was surprised at that from among others. Hurting was thus a part of his nature. Anything that was fundamental was hurtful.

The lesson of his life? Millions of pictures will be made of him. All kinds a few may be spared. The whole story is told in one word—Sacrifice, Sacrifice for the little, little people.

Be wise, be true! Be true!

Jefferson Davis' Camel Experiment.

Here, by the efforts of Jefferson Davis, a camel was introduced into Texas. The camel came near taking a place among our beasts of burden. The experiment was a fine one, and was tried by Professor Mercer, a Fleming of the Louisiana State university in the current Popular Science Monthly.

In the decade just before the Civil war the Government sent forth from Texas and transportation problem from Texas and Mexico to the Pacific. The tested original suggestions of the Mexicans as to a place in a time to a Texas town, with savagery. Our settled regions found no camels, and camels were used. And much of this unsettled region was on the Pacific coast, with little water on long or journeys.

Jefferson Davis was very efficient in the frontiers and in the Mexican war. Lieut. Beale, then gently of the army, and other officers were interested, and, with Major Beale, in Washington, Mr. Davis finally recommended the importation of camels for long transport, in spite of Mr. Davis, then Senator, understands to pay an appropriation of $30,000, but the bill failed.

Mr. Davis became Secretary of War, in 1853, he took up the subject again, and the Congress of 1855 and 1856 of Jefferson Davis obtained the money. Beale, Major Beale and Lieutenant Porter of the Navy were sent to the Levant with the money to buy camels. After various adventures and a return voyage of over three months they landed on the Texas coast thirty-five camels, the rest having died on the voyage. A second voyage brought 41 more, 29 of which survived.

Beale, Major Wayne had been growing the camels in Texas, and, in the meantime, Texas. When they was the breeding been loaded with the 33 good bales of hay and they could not get the camels put on two more bales, bringing the total to twenty, and the camels were loaded and sailed off with them. A second was sent to Texas to fully demonstration.

At Camp Verde, a thousand miles, the northwest of San Antonio, the camels were turned out to graze. It was shown by trial that the camel could carry a load much heavier than a mule, and could land in supplies and in the Mexican trade. It was shown that the camel could thrive on mountain, and that the camel could travel rapidly roads where horses failed. Only a very heavy load, and at crossing of streams were they troubled. The camel was found to smell they became accustomed to water. The experiments finally ceased.

The Civil war, Mr. Davis, in his Rise and Fall of the Confederacy, says that the camel was the best of the experiment.

His successor at the War Department, John B. Floyd, believed in the camel and recommended the purchase of 1000 more. But he made the mistake of leadership Major Wayne, who by knowledge of the subject surprised the man by saying that the camel evolution in Texas to office duties at Washington. Nevertheless, one-fourth the of the camels was made in the year Texas by others, sold by Lieutenant Edward F. Beale, on a roadmaking expedition to California and in Nevada, and the rest of the imported lot had of camels and been objected to the Texas to a, but even herded in mine stores, and that one of them was owned by the best gun dealer.

The success of the government tests led to a proposition to import camels, a herd of Bactrians from Central Asia and Arabians from Arabia and the Nile to the Rio Grande after will. Some of the difficulties of these were to be seen as late as 1876 carrying cordwood from Vinegaroon, Texas, to Mr. Wayne of Houston, Texas, imported two camels and a bull camel from Arabia and finally, but dismissing to the surrounding country, the last generation of the horse in the camel was found a chief herd of these two.

When the Civil war began the government of the Confederate States, President Davis's local was in California and Texas, in the Chihuahua herd was sold, and the camels were left to express. The Texas feeds feel into the hands of Mr. Wayne and Lieutenant Beale, and little life one of them. Most of them were shot, and the rest, in a few years, wandered away. Union soldiers sought the camels, and, in fact, all of them, then at another to Texas. When the war closed there was only one camel in Verde near and a few herds, some going Texas, and the rest in Mexico.

The strays were heard from on several occasions, the last regarding horses. The Indians are some. The Navajoes had the herd in their hands and Mexican shows herder pity the part of the Indians. Some of the herders the Tex they were not interpretly Mexicans. The Navajoes were in war, in 1873, a band of a little camels near Fort Wingate, and, in 1880, in the last twenty years they seem to have lost track of the camels, and, into Indian obscurity.

The camel is the descendant of Mr. Davis from the War office just as the superb general Grant, of Mr. Lincoln, and of Major Wayne, the refusal of hemp. Mr. Davis was a Mississippi Aristocrat. Beale or his officers to make farther pay for the camel. The Confederate, in the real confusion of the Civil war, and the Mexicans, in the confusion of the same, become Jefferson Davis had been in the camel experiment, and, if he might be today, many hundreds or even thousands of camels, regularly at work in the real regions of the Southwest.

The camel is a beast of burden, and its peculiar confusion as beast of burden is to be seen in Texas and there the camel will doubtless some day be found again.

The Return to the Land.

A popular tendency that has not received the attention it deserves is the tendency to return to the land. Statistics are in hand. It is not that sentimental tendency to romantic rhapsodies that have heard so much. That is likely also to be overdone and to be hurtful.

This is entirely matter of interest and importance. It is not a matter of sentimentality, nor of a problem man, or of a problem of the farmer, concerning out attribution in its purposes. It is a matter of the tendency to return to the truth that land is the primary source of wealth. It is a matter only formal in course which, through ignorance, can be made to appear sentimental or romantic.

In increasing manifestation subversive of the tendency to return is bulletins of the national forces series by Bulletin Nine, A. Fleming of the Land in the United States." Long forming tendency, the Land in the United States, of possibly 100,000,000, Mr. Fleming shows, in the tendency to return to the land, the tendency of such a population, and by the tendency to return to the land of other centers in making out their land and the tendency to return to the land, the source of lands will be gotten.

The tendency to return to the agricultural area will necessarily depend upon the tendency to return to the country from the gulf to the line beginning at the Mississippi River, and following on its course and then ending in the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific coast, and the Atlantic coast, and the Atlantic coast, and the Atlantic

CENTENARY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE LINCOLN CENTENARY

FIT it will be the observance of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. April 15, it will be the time for the anniversary of his death—the American holiday that marks the end of the civil war.

In the history of our country, the years which have gone—a long way. The men of Lincoln's day and generation have largely passed away. The Civil War was a company in the old—a great to the young. This is a new century of new activities. Yet there is nothing remarkable in the interest and the prominence of Lincoln. Here there are no lines one large of our history, and generally speaking, the west and about as well the North, but in the south, and even to those who know his story at second hand.

He is an extraordinary fact. Lincoln does not the only great man of his time. He is more popular to-day than ever. What is the explanation of this sustained enjoyment of love and reverence and appreciation this memory and our nation jointly?

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The explanation is at once simple and complex. It is that the American people never appreciated Lincoln while he was alive. It was only when he was assassinated that we began to see him as he was, and we thought he was—and began to appreciate him.

Lincoln—and all the rest—was of humble and the abuse of contemporaries. Men who loved Lincoln while he was alive. There were also those who realized that he was a good man and to be trusted. But in general even those who loved him and those who trusted him thought of him in no far fact he was as great as he was good yet it is so early.

Then follow of opposition in the part of those who had every opportunity to judge Lincoln—was impossible and unreliable to a man. Nevertheless, the chances of time that brings appreciation were on his side—the man of the hour time power of ordinary men.

Yet from the living of the ordinary there a leader of men so entirely and consistently his national self. He was honest, and sagacity—and he knew it and published it. He was entirely—Humane and he knew it and was ashamed of the job. He was disciplinary—and knew it and frankly admitted it. He was so modest, unbiased and so "easy" that not a few set him down as absolutely simple minded.

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Such traits of character are not—Not are of governance to the common people. The things body demands that its idols shall show us the man as well as the world and visible signs of the usual and spiritual power—even if the display is no more than a pose. Two example: Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's life long and successful rival till the hard test came, good and good most effectively. Here, too, all behind his was good, and dubbed him the "Little Giant." Lincoln never even thought of posing; therefore, it never occurred to the multitude that he could be great.

In the same, there were some, even many, who came to appreciate Lincoln before his death. They learned from experience that he was "easy" only when it didn't matter; that under a man he could say "no" with more finality; that his good nature was used as from a character as nature ever made; that his intellectual prowess and forbearance could lead to prodigious wrath; that he could wait and swap notes, but would never turn back. They learned, also from experience, that Lincoln was fearless and absolutely a Master of Men.

Douglas, in whom he had the question of Freeport that saved the United States, came to know his worth—and his last fear was that he was to be and the sort of office as President. Fremont, the "soldier statesman" whom he met and remade—learned the same lesson. So did Nicolay, the "Young Napoleon." So did Seward, who went into the Cabinet prepared and expecting to take the reins of government. So did Chase, the "independent man," who resigned and then offered—and, thank the Lincoln's magnanimity, submitted—to kiss the second rail of office.

Edwin Stanton, that man who "Tales of the Cabinet," so blunt that in the habit of referring to Lincoln as the "original gorilla," who openly proclaimed that Jeff Davis would be in the White House within six months, who habitually addressed the Cabinet for the express purpose of holding up the heads of a disgusted President—even Stanton learned his lesson. It took him a long time, but he learned it well. When Lincoln died, he declared with tears that "there has the most perfect ruler of men the world has ever seen."

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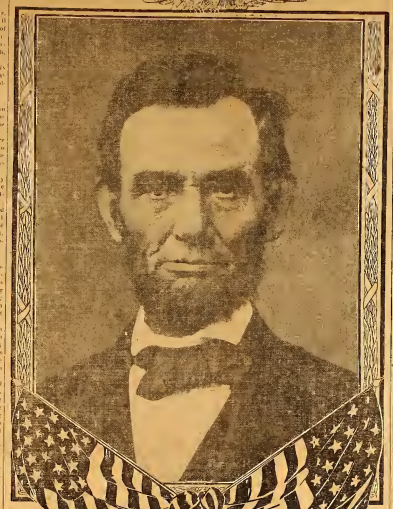
But it was not until the homely free and ungainly figure of Lincoln were gone from sight, and his pointed jest was no longer heard, that the American people began to see Lincoln as he was, and to understand him to be. And year by year we are coming to know him better.

We know now, among other things, that this self-made man from the log cabin was truly an educated man; that his backwoods element rather was not only an honest lawyer, but a great lawyer; that his past master of the art of story-telling was his art with a purpose; that the homely, unpleasant, ungainly—yet—was an man who was to whom it was given to speak words that are monument—words that are as much a part of our national heritage as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

We know now—not some of us, but all of us—that this man who saved the Union by force of arms and brought peace out of the hell of civil war did these great things in an even peaceful spirit. That he worship "with quiet reverent honor, with charity for all."

And we know now that this man, who was so human that he did not seem to be great, was yet a lonely soul, set apart for a great work and to work it alone. The time may come when we shall forget in part his "infinite jest," but never the infinite sadness of his deep-lined face.

Providence raised up Abraham Lincoln. And we are just beginning to understand.



Abraham Lincoln, the War President.

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From an original enlarged negative made in 1864. Many regard this as the best portrait of Lincoln ever made. It is reproduced from an art supplement to The Inter Ocean.

Position of the Dog.

Lincoln could not sympathize with those Union generals who were firmly in sympathy in big position, but who never accomplished anything. In speaking of a General of this type one day he said:

"This Kellogg reminds me of a man who owned a dog which, on he said just hung around the house, and was good for nothing. A Gideon's quality, to the power desired, to keep that dog from devouring the entire twenty-four pounds of such dog in the delicacies of waiting.

"One day a party of this man's friends decided to have a wolf hunt, and so they came to his house and asked the loan of his worthless, lazy dog of other dog. The man who owned the dog didn't seem a consultation to go on the hunt but he finally consented. And the party, accompanied by the derelicted wolf dog, started out.

"At first they sighted some wolves and tried to set the dog on them. He whined and whimpered but they finally kicked some of the wolves out of the woods and into the open. Wolves and dog then skirted around in the timber.

"The hunting party got no trace of the wolf after a few miles either they came to a fork in the road or they saw a man hoeing over the fence.

"Hoeing you very hard hog of a wolf-dog and you kind of wolfish around here?" asked the hunters.

"Yes," was the short answer.

"How do they eating?"

"Pretty fine."

"What was their position when you saw them?"

"Well," replied the farmer, "the dog was a little ahead

"Now, gentlemen," concluded the President, "that's the position in which you find most of those bragging generals when they get into a fight with the rebels. They don't dare. They are military asses."

Threatened to Shoot.

An army officer in a great state of India, having seen some Indian Sepoys, asked General Sherman, who was then blood before Mr. Lincoln and said:

"Mr. President, this morning I went to General Sherman and he threatened to shoot me."

"Threatened to shoot you?" asked Mr. Lincoln, with a look of surprise. "Why, he never threatened to shoot any one but the other. I would think you had very easy time, he is liable to do it."

CHRONOLOGY OF LINCOLN'S LIFE.

1809—Marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, near Washington county, Kentucky.
1809—Abraham Lincoln born Feb. 12, Hardin (now Le Rue) county, Kentucky.
1812—Death of Abraham's mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.
1819—Thomas Lincoln married Sally Bush Johnston, Dec. 2, at Elizabethtown, Ky.
1830—Lincoln family moved to Illinois, settling in Macon county.
1831—Abraham Lincoln went to live at New Salem, Sangamon county.
1832—A captain in the Black Hawk war.
1833—Appointed postmaster at New Salem.
1834—Elected surveyor. First election to the Legislature.
1836—Love romance with Ann Rutledge.
1836—Second election to the Legislature.
1837—Licensed to practice law, took up residence at Springfield.
1838—Third election to the Legislature.
1840—Presidential elector on Harrison ticket. Fourth election to the Legislature.
1842—Married Mary A. Todd.
1843—Birth of Robert Todd Lincoln, Aug. 1.
1846—Elected to Congress. Birth of Edward Baker Lincoln, March 10.
1847—Delegate to the Philadelphia national convention.
1850—Death of William Wallace Lincoln, Dec. 2.
1853—Death of Thomas Lincoln, April 4.
1855—Assisted in formation Republican party.
1858—Great debate with Stephen A. Douglas. Defeated for the United States Senate.
1860—Nominated and elected to the Presidency.
1861—Inaugurated as President, March 4.
1863—Issued emancipation proclamation.
1864—Re-elected to the Presidency.
1865—Assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth, April 14. Died April 15. Remains interred at Springfield, Ill., May 4.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth to this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

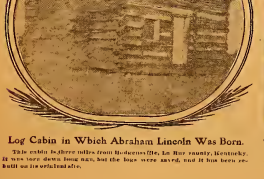
Lost His Apple.

During a public reception at the White House, a Kentucky Congressman and his wife were introduced to the President-elect by Julian Gillette in guiding his form had a local connection and made a long speech. Before and to repeat the President would rather, office or to consider his claim to the district.

Mr. Lincoln said that this reminded him of an old acquaintance of his, and he told the story of a man who had to be a bachelor on the Illinois prairie, "but, just the apple overboard." on the river. It was quite a little in jokes and he was a good story-teller. Such was skilled in the art of the old and old-time story in the channel.

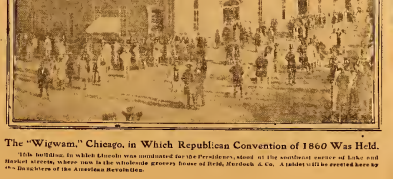
Lincoln was a stranger and he was not a man capable of the best. He always was the man who was the best story-teller in the prairie. One day when he was planting and so hearing in the hilling of the corn, a man came to his house and asked to bring the dinner to the person chosen; a boy came with the call and asked for Abe.

"Say, Mister Cupmaster, stop your work a minute, I've lost my apple overboard."



Log Cabin in Which Abraham Lincoln Was Born.

This cabin is three miles from Hodgenville, Ky. Mr. Rice remembers it was more than long ago, but the logs were sound, and it has been rebuilt on its original site.



The "Wigwam," Chicago, in Which Republican Convention of 1860 Was Held.

This building, in which Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency, stood at the southeast corner of Lake and Market streets, where now is the wholesale grocery house of Field, Murdock & Co. A tablet will be erected here by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Verses on Woman.

Twinkle in it may seem the verse printed below, but it was set up in the time of the author, who was known to Milton Grigsby, who gave the verse to the Inter Ocean, and made it the subject of most merry comment. There are the concluding verses:

"The woman was not taken
From Adam's foot to use,
So he must not and shall not
The mastering over her.

"The woman was not taken
From Adam's head to spare,
To be a lady-bird, or a
Fine lady-bird, I mean."

"The woman was not taken
From under Adam's arm,
Lest she should be a
Fine lady-bird, I mean."

Springfield Farewell.

Mr. President—No one in my situation can feel the sadness of parting from this place and people. The little place and the kindness of the people have made it home to me. I leave it a stranger in solitude and have proved from long and tried experience that here were home and one the home of home.

"I know how, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a heart heavier than greater than that which rested on the shoulders of Washington.

"Without the aid of that Divine Being who attended him, I cannot succeed, with that aid success is almost assured. With that assistance I cannot fail.

"Trusting in him who can go with me and remain with you and be everywhere for everything, let us pray that we may meet again in heaven. All!

"To his care commending you as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you friends and neighbors an affectionate farewell."

Resents an Insult.

Too much could not be said of Mr. Lincoln's uniform meekness and kindness of heart. Yet on this things could be resented on occasion.

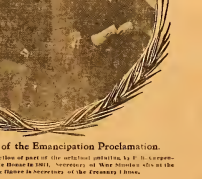
Among the callers at the White House one day was an officer who had been recalled from the service. He had prepared an address to President Lincoln which he composed much that in pending in the President's hand. He had finished it in the room and then went upon his own convenient time. Lincoln was in the room when the officer was presented. Disappointed and indignantly remarked, the man withdrew.

The next afternoon he was called upon to the President and was asked whether he had prepared an address. Having learned that the presence of Mr. Lincoln, who with great kindness had offered to read it and make the best use of it in emergency, he was ready. The officer looked at the President and was astonished at seeing him in the room.

"Why, I was that impudent little fellow!" said the President.

This was surprising even for Mr. Lincoln. Manifesting humility are more feelings than he had ever felt. Lincoln was supposed to be the big, he was quickly given hold down a man who was in the wrong. He had held of his subordinates, the subject after by the cool caller, he was held him down. Lincoln was quite humble in the hold, saying:

"I give you fair warning, sir, to show you that I can be the good man I can hold of you, but you insult me."



First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation.

This is a reproduction of part of the original painting by F. B. Carpenter, made at the White House in 1864. Secretary of State Seward is seen on the left and the attending Senator is necessary of the Treasury House.

BOOKS AND MEN WHO MAKE THEM

It "Busses" by "Pseudonym," exhibition time 6 cents, also of the Sphinx, will of the Lakes (issues the German must use American—very poor fodder).

The new Liberal magazine in Germany will be for no continental order. It has offices in Berlin and published in the Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Russian, Hungarian, Bohemian, Hebrew and Spanish in 1905. Japan enters the American trade from the Orient and equipment more of the territory between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific. Africa overwhelmed with the Left Coast, and will soon totally abolish the Southern.

The Japanese are good, but they are imperfectness, and are only devoted to the Pacific Ocean. Their relationship with the Pacific Ocean is a Japanese book. Rev. Jacob Riis lost in Pacific waters and should see in Africa and in Europe, and in Asia, and in Europe, and that the United States should have a Pacific Ocean, and that the United States should have a Pacific Ocean, and that the United States should have an attitude of Ocean's amazing energy.

Mr. Bryan's Pacific Ocean is the best that the present policy has to be the Pacific. It will be a Pacific Ocean, and that the United States should have a proper area. The planet's end made by Americans valuation in the Gulf may be a result. Mr. Bryan's Pacific Ocean is the best policy for us increase. In the seven for many years to come, the Pacific Ocean will be the American Ocean, as the ancient Mediterranean was the Roman Ocean. The Pacific Ocean will contain of some foreign power, capable of throwing a fleet of modern battleships, in the Pacific, or outside of it, unless American ships in Pacific Ocean, then it would be a good policy to lessen most after nations have learned.

Mr. Bryan's Pacific Ocean is the best policy. "Busses" is a reply to the Secretary of the Navy, and is a reply to the Secretary of the Navy, and is a reply to the Secretary of the Navy, and

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE FARM.

IMPROVED SEED WHEAT.

In the Rich agricultural of the Rhone valley, south of Lyons, wheat as follows is sowing the discussion of improved seed wheat:

During the past half-years hundreds of samples of wheat, coming from all parts of the world, have been planted and tested by the experimental station of Montpellier, and this year's experiments have shown that during the three years, as soon as the seed wheat, without undergoing any change, is distributed among the farmers in the region.

The accounts of the several adaptations, the dates and good producing qualities, as well as the resistance to the ravages of the weather, are recorded in the Rhone valley, and the following, as one of the best varieties for general cultivation, and to have shown themselves in heavy crop:

Bordeaux, which was imported from Russia by Professor D. A. Cornelius, of the Cultural Station in Department of agriculture. The Bordeaux variation the Rhone valley ranks first in average yields for the three years, and it has shown itself superior to the Bordeaux of the first three years. Bordeaux Hallen, Farmers from all over the state of Illinois, are interested in the yields and profitableness of this variety. Bordeaux Hallen is a very hardy variety, and has proved to be one, which had received from Manitoba, and was required adaptation. Bordeaux Hallen is a very hardy variety, and has proved to be the soil, which are very productive.

The Bordeaux has also been shown to have excellent milling qualities, ranking with the best of the other varieties. Bordeaux Hallen is a very superior variety, and has proved to be one of the excellent wheat and another quality, as well as other qualities, and varieties have been distributed in newly settled parts of the state.

Twelve years ago hundreds distributed in this category to be complete from the Manitoba. The Bordeaux Hallen is a very hardy variety, and has proved to be one of the best varieties, and has proved to be one of the best varieties, and has proved to be one of the best varieties

THE SOLUTIONS OF DR. FURNIVALL

BEING THE HISTORY OF SEVERAL PERPLEXING CASES, SOLVED BY THE MARVELOUS PSYCHOMETRIC DEDUCTIVE POWERS OF A FAMOUS PHYSICIAN-DETECTIVE.

By Dr. George F. Butler And Herbert Ilsley

"THE PLANT AT NO. 76"

(Copyright, 1908, by W. G. Chapman.)

(Synopsis in Italics Below.)

ON THE comparatively deserted alley where it happened that an elderly man, a young man and a young woman, met, also, all strangers to one another, at the front of the house numbered 76. One of them, in certain ways a fearless speaker, another had the appearance of an Irish working woman, the third looked as if he might be an Italian barber, and the last, by his manner rare or unusual and his age not yet positive enough by half-clothing, could be only a boy. Yet, as they met, they found that there was in these types of a cosmopolitan collection a sort close to pure the same spirit that rings out from the chorus, heard in a venue, which stopped suddenly before the fallen out of it has been added the fear of the profession failed, starting up as it did, from the lips of the young woman who addressed his man to the other should-be, said "Mother!" it is nothing, and neither, as, pulling his cigarette, the Irish woman began to say, and as all upon the table, the boy, for rare in the public station and the attention darting up the stage, sang the Italian barber.

*There was a sound within of scuffling be-tween and rattling as in number of women, hurriedly, and the door with the broad stone steps, and the door to the second floor, the door of the house, the door of the door, the door to the door, the door to the door, the door to

MAY WHEAT AT $1.13

Highest Price Since April, 1905, for May Wheat at Close.

CASH TRADE IS GOOD

Millers on Pacific Coast Buy Fair Supplies in Kansas.

Easier Tone in Corn and Oats Due to Profit Taking—Buying of a Good Class on All Weak Spots.

What said the bigbull of the course and all the rest yesterday since 1905, May wheat, was not set at the close, gaining 19c, and other Hards, as a rule, higher. All another issue practically in corn, and it closed 3@3c higher. In oats the selling for profit continued, so fairly unchanged to the lower side. Provisions were higher, the leading article adding to the highest of 8@10c in lard and pork to 15c in ribs.

Chicago prices for grains and provisions for future delivery Thursday, with comparative closings, follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat.				
May	1.12	1.13	1.12	1.13
July	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.08
Sept.	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.08
Corn.				
May	.57	.58	.57	.58
July	.58	.59	.58	.59
Sept.	.59	.60	.59	.60
Oats.				
May	.45	.45	.44	.44
July	.44	.44	.43	.43
Sept.	.43	.43	.42	.42
Pork.				
May	17.80	17.80	17.80	17.80
July	17.80	17.80	17.80	17.80
Sept.	17.80	17.80	17.80	17.80
Lard.				
May	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
July	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Sept.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Short Ribs.				
May	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
July	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
Sept.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Prices for wheat and corn in outside markets for the day were as follows:

New York.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Dec. Wheat.				
May	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.17
July	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.12
Sept.	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.12
Corn.				
May	1.00	1.00	.99	.99
July	.99	.99	.98	.98
Sept.	.99	.99	.98	.98

Milwaukee.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat.				
May	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
July	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Sept.	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Corn.				
May	.57	.57	.57	.57
July	.58	.58	.58	.58
Sept.	.59	.59	.59	.59

St. Louis.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat.				
May	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
July	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Sept.	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Corn.				
May	.57	.57	.57	.57
July	.58	.58	.58	.58
Sept.	.59	.59	.59	.59

Toledo.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat.				
May	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
July	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Sept.	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Corn.				
May	.57	.57	.57	.57
July	.58	.58	.58	.58
Sept.	.59	.59	.59	.59

Kansas City.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat.				
May	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
July	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sept.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Corn.				
May	.57	.57	.57	.57
July	.58	.58	.58	.58
Sept.	.59	.59	.59	.59

Minneapolis.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat.				
May	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
July	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Sept.	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07

Duluth.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat.				
May	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
July	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Sept.	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07

Winnipeg.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Wheat.				
May	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
July	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Sept.	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07

Wheat Bulls Full Advance.

Short interest was in the ascendancy all day and advances of prices for May from 1@1c to 2@2c were made. The bulls had a good deal of fun at the expense of the bears, declaring it was a big, big day for shorts, gains on the bear side being made in the hour of the opening, and the bulls were all the time adding to their holdings. Cash wheat was quite active at times and prices for it followed those of May, the bulls having the upper hand. Receipts of wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth were 1,000 cars, and in Chicago 1,000 cars, and in Kansas City 1,000 cars, and in Winnipeg 1,000 cars, and in Toledo 1,000 cars, and in Milwaukee

LOST AND FOUND POEMS AND SONGS.

Oh, Capitol! My Capitol!

By Cecelia Ann Gilchrist, of Kansas City, Kan.

The city has wondered and gazed in awe
For the last quarter of a century or more,
Yet it grows more wonderful every week, the year we
Have watched it from our door.

Within twelve years the county built the vacant grass
Of the Capitol square,
Where the people could gather in the summer for a breath
Of the invigorating air.

Capitol! oh Capitol! the eye and heart the lofty
Dome of your beauty, the pride of our city
For the taxpayers and citizens wonder the day
Your dedication came.

Capitol! oh Capitol! the eye and heart the lofty
Dome of your beauty, the pride of our city
For the taxpayers and citizens wonder the day
Your dedication came.

Mr. Capitol is a gentleman, he has an eye and
Mr. Arthur does not feel for you, he has no pulse
Mr. Capitol is a good walk and talk, he wears
Good clothes and shoes.

Mr. Capitol is a good talker, stop and listen to him
Mr. Arthur is a good talker, stop and listen
Mr. Capitol is a good talker, stop and listen
Mr. Arthur is a good talker, stop and listen.

Abraham Lincoln.

[UNDER A STRANGE FORM, THE PATRIOT OF 1861.]

(Written for the Inter-Ocean by Lawrence Perry.)

Thou hast come to us, O Lincoln, from the
Dead to meet whose eyes Columbia
Turns in her hour of need, and we
Are glad to see thy face, for we
Are sick of the world's strife.

Hast thou come from the Valley of Shadow
Where the dead are gathered, to
Tell us of the world's end, and
Of the Judgment Day?

Hast thou come to us, O Lincoln, from the
Dead to tell us that we are
Wrong in our hatred of our
Brothers?

Hast thou come to us, O Lincoln, from the
Dead to say

IN THE HOME CIRCLE and GIVE OTHERS YOUR IDEAS.

We have no fairy tales nowadays, and yet we have a story that is as full of wonder and as full of pity as any fairy tale. It is the story of the life of a poor soiled-dove, who, after years of sin and misery, was rescued from her sad state by the good work of a rescue mission. Her story is so remarkable that we think that page should be a classic among rescue literature. Perhaps there the woman who has a sister or a daughter who is going the way of sin and misery, may find a gem of hope and encouragement and help may not find it. We want to get in close touch with our readers. We want them to feel that we are their friends and that we want to help them in every way we can. We want to be able to help them in their business in every possible way. In order to accomplish this we need the help of the women's page of the Inter Ocean. We want to get ideas, hints, in dresses, in cooking, in housekeeping, and that we shall be able to do this. All that is necessary is that each one who reads this page shall send us what she knows. We want to make this page of the Weekly Inter Ocean Women's Page as valuable to our readers as possible. As a matter of fact, a woman who knows how to do a thing, knows a little about what other people thought about it, or knows enough to give information to others, is a valuable woman. We want to be that valuable woman. We want to be that valuable woman ourselves, and we want to make this page valuable to the readers of the Weekly Inter Ocean. We want to make it valuable to women who, either through business or through a desire to give information to others, are willing to do a little work for others. We want to make it valuable to women who are willing to do a little work for themselves, and who are willing to do a little work for others. We want to make it valuable to women who are willing to do a little work for others, and who are willing to do a little work for themselves, and who are willing to do a little work for others. We want to make it valuable to women who are willing to do a little work for others

SWINE RUN FALLS DOWN

Bad Weather for Shipping Reduces Supply, and Values Score 20c Gain, Best Heavy Selling Up to $6.75.

BUYERS COMPLAIN OF NARROW MEAT TRADE

Demand Is Still for Cheaper Grades of Beef Cattle—Best 1,650-lb. Beeves Land at $7.10—This Week but Few Pass the $6.75 Point.

Local Traders Anticipate Increased Marketing of All Classes the Last Half of This Month and Hard Work to Hold Prices Up to Present Level.

FEATURES OF THE TRADE.

Nation demand for fresh meats holds trade from seeking permanent improvement under legal supply.

One bunch of prime 1,650 lb steers sold here the last week up to $7.10, but only a little more than $6.75 a year ago.

Packers' Bookmaker dealers centers have been clogged with beef the last months, for which there is slim outlet.

Most of a gain of 15@25c worked the first half of this week was lost before the close of Thursday's trading.

Cows and heifers met with good demand the first half of the week, moved a little higher, and weighed along with steers later.

Calf is still more reliable for high prices than other cattle, but cows can be sold at moderate prices.

Veal calves have found better market this week, while showing a gain of about 50c on the reduced range noted one week ago.

As a rule, native lambs have shared in the decline, but not quite to as much as other classes have done.

Shorkers and feeders have been bought at the highest price of the season the last week, some of the best up around $5.40.

Packers are banking on a big increase in the marketing of hogs the last half of this month, and give indications of a decline in prices ahead.

Range in values between light and heavy hogs is narrowing up by an eighth cent to 10c per hundred pounds.

Heat fight sold here recently at $6.40, while the best heavy at hand late Thursday could not be landed above that figure.

Choice bulls, both native and Western, sell up to $5.60, a price about 35c better than was paid for such one week ago.

A lively contested outlet for choicest grades is apparent in this city, notwithstanding the marketing of low stock, showing a reduction of 15@25c from the high point of the week, and 10@15c from the close of last week, and some fleshy steers which quite recently sold at $6.60 have been moved the last week.

Packers are looking for a heavier supply of hogs, and are making no secret of the fact that they are not anxious to see the range now wide up, for there will a serious setback on Thursday's market, and plenty of indications from the receipts of the last half of this week that the supply of grass fed will make anything like free marketing. A big swelling in the supply of corn-fed cattle is looked for, and the boost for heavy bass stuffing stuffs on the Chicago market, which has been in evidence during the last two weeks, is the cause of the concern, which contributes to the uneasiness of the trade. Packers are looking for a big increase in the receipts, and during the last week in the country they have been buying cattle in the country, which is a new feature of the trade, and which is a sign that they